

KILAUEA

WARMS UP

Lava Shows Above Floor of the Crater.

DEEP down in the crater of Kilauea there are evidences that the great mass of molten lava is being stirred by hidden forces and is seeking and finding relief in pushing its way above the crust. While the flow is infinitesimal, in comparison with previous outpourings, there is such a disposition made of the new lava as to indicate that the burning mountain is setting ready for an outbreak.

The new lava has been known to exist for the past week by the guides, and its presence was made known on last Thursday to a party which was visiting the crater, among the members being Mr. and Mrs. Lillenthal of San Francisco, and the members of their immediate party; Col. G. W. Macfarlane and L. A. Thurston. All the visitors except the last named returned in the Kilauea yesterday, and Col. Macfarlane said that upon an inspection made of the small flow by Mr. Thurston, it was established that the lava which can be detected down 800 feet in the crater, is without doubt the result of a very recent disturbance.

"When we went down into the crater," said Col. Macfarlane yesterday, "the guides told us that several days back there had been a great amount of fire. This had died down again, but there was still evidences of greater heat than usual. When we started down to the crater early in the morning there was a cloud of sulphur vapor rising, but as we approached we found that this column was being dissipated and when we reached the crater there was rising simply a straight shaft of vapor. There was no wind blowing and we were able to get to the edge of the great pit. We could see clear down to the floor, 800 feet below us, and observe the fire. The guide told of the appearance of what seemed to be a new flow of lava, and Mr. Thurston went around with him to a point where the sun at about noon would shine into the pit and show the flow clearly.

"When he returned to us Mr. Thurston said that he was convinced that the new lava had been the result of a very recent flow, and he believed that it was new when the guides saw and noted its presence. The entire crater seemed to be very hot and there was every reason to believe that the lava had risen and subsided but was even then higher than usual. It was a matter of comment here that the crater gave evidence of activity, but there was of course not enough fire to indicate that a flow was in imminent prospect. All during our trip there was delightful weather and we had a most enjoyable visit to the crater, one which was unusually favored for sightseeing.

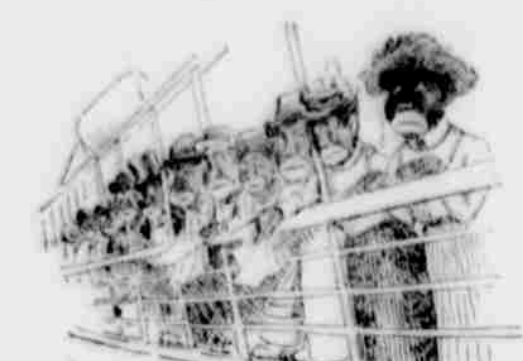
"We broke our record upon our return trip from the volcano. We left the Volcano House after luncheon and made a very rapid drive down the mountain. We were met by a special train, at sixteen miles, on the Volcano road. The railroad is still under construction, the rails being laid but the roadbed not yet ballasted. We took the train and went down into Puna to look at the plantation there. When we arrived at the plantation we found that we had made the trip from the Volcano House in three and a half hours. We were told by residents there that the trip was one which formerly took two days' driving to make. We had a very enjoyable visit to Hilo and Oahu, and only regretted that we could not spend more time there. We found the canefields in very good condition, the cane looking well and the mill in my opinion the best in the Islands, of course taking into consideration that I have never seen the Spreckelsville mill."

"I was well pleased with the trip," said Mr. Lillenthal, last evening. "The canefields at Oahu are certainly in a fine condition. We saw cane which was surely more than twenty feet in height and the cane all over the two plantations we visited was as good as we have seen since we began to visit Hawaii. The mill at Oahu is a fine one, certainly as good as any we have seen. All down the Hamakua coast, after leaving Hilo, there was one vast cane field, as viewed from the steamer. Everything seemed to be in the very best condition.

"I was very sorry that I could not stop and look into the Maui plantations, but I had to return to look after my mail and so could not spend the time, everything was in excellent shape, wherever we went, and I am glad to have had the opportunity to visit the big island."

There was a kona on Hawaii during the past week, the storm blowing very hard all along the southern coast, which brought heavy rains at some points. At Waimea there was a fall of an inch and a half of rain and the district was shaken up by the last of the week by a hard shock of earthquake. There was no damage reported except the shaking down of a few walls.

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WEEK



THE HOGAN COMPANY DEPARTS.



CHURCH NEWS.



CARTER TAKES THE STEAMER FOR FRISCO ON HIS WAY TO WASHINGTON.



PRIMO BEER RECEIVES A BLOW FROM JUDGE ESTEE.



IN QUEST OF MACARONI SEEDS.

HAWAIIAN MATTERS AT WASHINGTON

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, February 1.—The hearings on the Chinese exclusion bill are proceeding before House and Senate committees. The radical exclusion people are not meeting with the progress they expected. It is already determined that the Kahn-Mitchell bill, prepared by the Pacific Coast Senators and members, will be materially changed in the House committee. The arguments against the bill have been very strong. Thus far, however, there have been no developments favorable to the hopes of the Hawaiian people for special exceptions allowing Chinese laborers to come in.

Delegate Wilcox is now able to sit up considerably every day, but has not yet been out of doors. His physicians say that he is out of all danger, and that in perhaps two weeks he can begin to go out.

Mr. Edgar Cayless went to Chicago early in the week. He is expected back in a charge of drunkenness. There is every probability that Lieutenant Howell will be entirely absolved, or escape with a light sentence, and be retained in the army.

The judge advocate general of the army has dissented from the verdict of the court-martial and Secretary Root has approved of the judge advocate's decision. It seems that Lieutenant Howell had incurred the disapproval of some of the old sergeants of the battery, who were constantly reminding him that he was not drilling the company as their old captain had been in the habit of doing. The lieutenant did not like that sort of talk, and so one day, after he had taken two or three drinks, put the battery through a severe drill, after his own ideas. It developed that while the drill was pretty rigorous, it was altogether a proper one, but there seems to have been a conspiracy to "do" the lieutenant on a charge of drunkenness. While his drinking may have been responsible it was by no means of such a character as to warrant his dismissal from the army.

Mr. McCrosson is expecting, at an early date, a hearing before the House committee on Territories regarding the bill of the Hawaiian Ditch Company, referred to in previous letters. Representative Kahn, of California, has introduced a bill to relieve Collector Edward R. Stackable, at Honolulu, for the loss of three gold certificates of \$10,000 each, issued on the Pacific Mail steamer Rio de Janeiro February 22 last, near San Francisco harbor. The bill went to the committee on claims, from which it has been favorably reported. There is provision in the bill that Mr. Stackable must first file in the Treasury a bond of indemnity in double the amount of the principal of the certificates with good sureties.

The report on the bill for redemption of Hawaiian Silver coinage has been presented to the House by Chairman Southard, of Ohio. The action of the committee was mentioned in a previous letter. There is little in the report except the formal correspondence, the substance of which has already been sent in my letters.

The testimony of Mr. William Haywood before the ways and means committee has not yet been printed, but is expected before the middle of next week.

Secretary Root has recommended to Congress the appropriation of \$600 to reimburse the Honolulu fire department for damage to its apparatus while assisting in extinguishing a fire in the coal pile belonging to the Quartermasters Department in November, 1900. The letter was referred to the committee on claims.

KONA SUGAR COMPANY TO BE IN RECEIVER'S HANDS

(From Saturday's daily.)

Assurances have been given that the Kona Sugar Company, for which a receiver probably will be appointed to-day, in pursuance of the suit instituted yesterday by its agents, will be carried through by the bankers. While there has been no receiver decided upon, according to the statements of those in interest last evening, it is understood that S. M. Damon of Bishop & Co., either will take the place or will name the man who is to have charge of the estate.

The receivership suit is the result of complications which it was thought would be cleared away a month ago, when San Francisco parties wanted to advance, in conjunction with the local banking agent of the plantation, a sum said to have been \$120,000, which would have been carried through all the operations until the realization upon the crop which is now ready for the harvest. Owing to some questions, technical, but important, the advance was not made, and for the purpose of avoiding any delay which would cause the deterioration of the crop now ripe, it was decided that the placing of a receiver in charge would be the best plan of procedure.

The principal creditor is said to be Bishop & Co., and one of the directors of the company said yesterday that money would be forthcoming to carry the plantation through. The San Francisco people are said to be still ready to advance the money needed, and the affairs of the company according to the same authority are sure to be in such shape that the receivership will not last through more than the present crop.

The suit filed yesterday is entitled M. W. McChesney & Sons vs. the Kona Sugar Company and the First American Savings and Trust Company of Hawaii—bill to enforce a lien for the exoneration of sureties and for the appointment of receiver.

The organization of defendant is first set out in the petition, and the objects for which the Kona Sugar Company is formed. The petition then goes on to say:

"That the defendant company, the Kona Sugar Company, is indebted to plaintiffs in the sum of \$189,826.65 for goods sold and delivered by plaintiffs to defendant at its request, and for advances of money made by plaintiffs to or for the use of defendant company at its request. That plaintiffs hold the bonds of the defendant company to the amount of \$189,826.65 as a pledge to secure the payment of the said sum of \$189,826.65. That said bonds are of the value of \$100,000, and no more; that the whole sum of \$189,826.65 is now due and payable by defendant company to plaintiffs, and that demand for the payment thereof has been duly made, but the defendant company has refused to pay the same, and the same is still due and unpaid."

The petition further recites that the Kona Sugar Company is indebted to other large sums of money to various other persons for goods, for labor and material, and also for rents upon some of the lands held by defendant, and that this contract constitutes "an equitable lien in favor of plaintiffs upon all the crops of sugar cane grown by said defendant during the term of the contract." It is further stated that the plaintiffs are also "presently liable as sureties for the payment of the following debts of the said defendant company, all of which debts are now due, to wit, Castle & Cooke, \$2,268.99;

ERNEST G. WALKER.

C. Brower & Co., \$3,800.48; E. C. Greenwell of Kona, \$1,000, and that defendant, though often requested, has neglected to pay said debts, or obtain the exoneration, release and discharge of plaintiffs as such sureties, from such liabilities."

It is further set out that the Kona Sugar Company, in the month of December, 1900, issued and disposed of first-mortgage bonds to the value of \$200,000 to the First American Savings and Trust Company, and gave to the said party of the second part, a conveyance of its franchise and all other assets of every description to secure the payment of the bonds, which deed of trust is still in full force and effect, but no action has been taken thereunder by the trustee therein named towards taking possession of the said assets, or for exercising any of the powers conferred upon it by the deed of trust. It is further stated that the Kona Sugar Company is possessed of certain pieces of land in North Kona, and owns also all the sugar cane growing on said land, 1,200 acres of which has matured and is ready for harvesting, and that defendant company owns also a sugar mill and other appliances of a plantation, but is without funds or means of carrying on its said business, or of harvesting its present crop of sugar cane, or of manufacturing therefrom sugar or other products of sugar cane, and is ready for its said railway, which is necessary for the harvesting of sugar cane, and in consequence thereof, has ceased to operate its said business; that its laborers, mechanics and other servants have not been paid their wages and that said defendant company had neglected and is neglecting to harvest said crop of sugar cane, or manufacturing sugar therefrom.

That the said crop of sugar cane is deteriorating, and that the whole crop of sugar cane, which is of the value of \$200,000, and the other property of the said defendant company are in immediate danger of being lost, injured or wasted from the neglect and incompetency of the said defendant company to harvest said crop of sugar cane. That the lessors of certain lands held by defendant threaten to institute proceedings for forfeiture of the leases because of failure to pay the rents, and that there is also great danger that the property of said defendant may be sold to pay the taxes upon it, and furthermore, that the plaintiffs have no other remedy at law to enforce their lien, and that it would be for the interests of all parties to have a receiver appointed.

The plaintiffs therefore ask: That the Kona Sugar Company be decreed to pay plaintiffs what may be found to be due them, together with reasonable attorneys' fee. That the claim of plaintiffs shall be decreed a lien upon the said crop of sugar, and the proceeds therefrom. That defendant be ordered to pay and discharge the claims of Castle & Cooke, C. Brower & Co., and E. C. Greenwell.

That the court order the sale of all the assets of the company, or sufficient to satisfy the claims against defendant. That a fit and proper person be appointed receiver, with power to make such transfers and conveyances as necessary. And plaintiffs further pray that a writ of injunction issue out of and under the seal of this honorable court directing, commanding, enjoining and restraining said defendants from interfering with, transferring, selling or disposing of any of the said property. Service was made upon the Kona Sugar Company, through its vice president, W. W. Hall, and upon the bank through its vice president, M. P. Robinson.

Attorney General Dole will leave for Washington next month to represent the Territory in the appeal of Oskai Mankichi. The application for the release of the prisoner on bail will be heard by Judge Estee this morning.

HAWAIIAN HOTEL WAS IN DANGER

(From Monday's daily.)

At 1 o'clock this morning fire broke out in the lanai adjoining room 21, in the second story of the Hawaiian hotel, but was confined there owing to the early discovery of the blaze. The partition shutters, the woodwork, a lounge and the carpets were more or less burned, and the mauka-walkiki end of the hotel was filled with smoke. Mr. Young, who occupies room 22, just across from 21, and who has a lanai section adjoining that of 21, smelled smoke, which entered his room. Seeing the fire, he carried a pitcher of water to the partition and dashed it through the shutters, putting out most of the blaze. The response of other guests of the hostelry when the alarm was sounded, gave no chance for the fire to make any headway, and it was soon quenched. The room was occupied by E. J. Cotton, who says he entered it after the fire was discovered. Most of the other damage was done by water thrown about by a guest named Howell, who carried pitchers of it from the bathroom. As to the origin of the fire it is presumed that a burning cigarette was dropped upon the lounge. A ludicrous scene was presented by most of the guests, who ran out into the hallways attired in bath robes, kimono, night gowns, wrappers and overcoats. Some of the male guests were satisfied with a pair of pants and a towel wrapped over their shoulders, and few wore stockings or shoes. One man in a room near where the blaze started had his belongings wrapped up in a sheet, his dress suit case partially open held a pitcher and the owner awaited the signal for flight with a number of lead pencils in his hand. The damage is not great. The hose from the fire carts was not needed.

STEAMER MAUI STRIKES ROCK

The steamer Maui, which is at present taking the laid-up Claudine's run to Maui ports, arrived in port unexpectedly on Saturday morning. She had to put back on account of a leak, caused by striking a sunken reef in Kipahulu harbor, where the vessel put into for the purpose of landing the mails.

The weather was so rough that no landing could be effected, and the boat which had been dispatched to make the attempt was forced to return to the steamer. Meanwhile, the weather grew worse, and Captain Bennett decided to get out of the harbor as quickly as possible.

Just as the Maui was starting to back out of the harbor a squall struck her, and swept her over a sunken rock. She struck midships, and began to leak.

As the pumps were able to control the flow, Captain Bennett left the harbor, and made all haste to Honolulu, arriving about 8 a. m.

The damaged steamer will go on the marine railway for repairs. She seems to have a mortgage on the rock-discovering business, it not being a year since she scraped acquaintance with a big boulder off the Moaloa light, which sent her leaking back to Honolulu.

It is said that Clarence Macfarlane has announced his intention of challenging Fred Whitney's Helene and La'haina and back. The course is about 150 miles, and should be made in about seventeen hours actual sailing time. Macfarlane will, it is expected, issue a challenge to Messrs. Whitney and Hobron in a day or so. The latter has already signified his willingness to accept such a challenge.

VISAYANS FOR HAWAII

Filipino Labor is Available to Planters.

SECRETARY OF WAR ROOT has endorsed the plan of the Civil Commission of the Philippines regarding the emigration of Visayans (Filipinos) into the Hawaiian Islands to supply the labor required on the plantations. The Civil Commission recommended the sending of Filipinos here, and nothing remains now but for the Visayans to signify their desire to come, and for whatever action the local planters may desire to take, now that the way is open to them to draw upon the new source of supply. The Secretary of War sent his reply to the Civil Commission on the United States Army Transport Hancock, the same being made public in Manila on January 17.

When the application was made by W. F. Lamson of Manila and backed up by William Haywood, the representative at Washington of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, it was referred to Commissioner Ide, Secretary of Finance and Justice for the Philippine Islands. The latter, in a report submitted to the Civil Commission, stated he was of the opinion there could be no objection to the emigration of the natives of any part of the Philippine Islands to Hawaii, or elsewhere, to supply necessary labor on the plantations, if they were willing to go. But Judge Ide thought that in all cases of the emigration of the natives of the archipelago, as laborers in a far-distant land, they should be surrounded by all possible safeguards. The first recommendation Judge Ide made was that an agent be appointed in Honolulu, as representing the United States Government in the Philippines, to look after the interests of the laborers brought here, and that those who desired to obtain the Filipinos should be prepared to guarantee the specific performance of their contracts with the laborers; that they should regularly and promptly receive the salaries stipulated; that they should be properly housed; that every convenience for taking and properly housing the families of the immigrants should be secured, and that medical attendance should at all times be afforded such families, in order that no epidemics of disease might arise among them to the detriment of the colony.

The Commission recommended that the contracts for such laborers should be for three years, and the scale of wages should be from \$18 to \$20 per man, per month, smaller amounts being returned to such women and children, belonging to the families of the immigrants, as could also labor on the plantations.

With these, and sundry other safeguards, the recommendations of Commissioner Ide upon the applications were favorably considered, and the reports upon the subject forwarded to the Secretary of War.

The Civil Commission were generally of the opinion that a term of labor on the plantations of Hawaii, or elsewhere would be of incalculable value to the natives, who, with the experience thus gained, could return to their native homes in these islands, and become excellent plantation laborers, or husbandmen, on their own native soil, and thus, with all proper protection, the movement might be the means, in time, of elevating the laboring classes of the natives, and giving them an educational experience in agriculture which would stand them and their sons in good stead on their return to their homes in the Philippines.

"No effort has been made yet by the Hawaiian Planters' Association to look for laborers in the Philippines," said W. O. Smith, secretary of the Planters' Association, yesterday afternoon. "An inquiry was started some time ago as to the availability of Filipinos as laborers for the plantations, much the same as with the Porto Ricans before any of the latter were engaged. That is the status of the matter here. The inquiry was made and I see it has developed into a full statement of facts as to the conditions upon which they can be brought here."

"Some time ago a newspaper man, Mr. Whitmarsh, who afterwards became governor of one of the provinces, informed me that after studying the Filipinos for about two years he was convinced that they were not to be depended upon as steady laborers. He stated that after working a while and receiving pay therefor it was impossible to depend upon them working for several days afterward."

"I cannot say now what action will be taken by the planters with regard to them."

The body of Aoki, a Japanese, was found early on Saturday morning at the residence of Mrs. Pahau on the Beach road. He had been working with the family for several months. The position of the body when found indicated that deceased had died in great agony, and the police suspect that he succumbed to poisoning. Professor Shorey has analyzed the man's stomach and will make his report at an inquest to be held today or tomorrow.